



WHERE **IRON AGE** ARE MADE
BATEMAN MFG CO.,
GREENLOCH, New Jersey, U.S.A.
See advertisement page 116

Tools are carried in stock at centers of distribution.
Liberal stocks of suitable tools for each vicinity are
carried by the best class of implement and hardware
dealers in the country.

100 PER CENT POTATO PLANTING

Means—
one seed piece in every
space and one only.

CAN SAVE \$5. TO \$50. PER ACRE.

Just one planter
can do this.



If not handled by your local dealer, write us for
nearest address where tools can be seen and explained.

IRON AGE The only planter that plants entirely by machine, but provides for correcting doubles and misses

In no other way can you be sure that all of your seed has been planted—100 per cent. of it. We stand ready to prove this and only ask that you satisfy yourself before purchasing.

Take your neighbor's field (if he uses another type of machine)—figure the missing hills in proportion to the whole number of hills in the acre—then find out what this percentage of his dug crop per acre will be and multiply by the market value—then you will see what he lost by not using an Iron Age.

This very fair test has convinced so many growers that we are always ready to abide by the result.

\$5 to \$50 per acre can be saved by using an Iron Age Planter—of course, the quality of the seed, condition of the soil, cultivation, spraying, fertilizing and digging all have their effect on the increase but they don't have their full value unless the Planter puts the seed in right.

It costs no more to work a perfect stand of potatoes than a poor one, and all of your labor counts for something.

Every missing hill means a loss in two ways—the ground is worse than wasted, for the hills each side of the missed hill produce potatoes

that are too large to command a ready market, and the total yield per acre is less.

Every hill with two or more seed pieces also means loss in two ways—it is needless waste of seed, and such hills produce small potatoes.

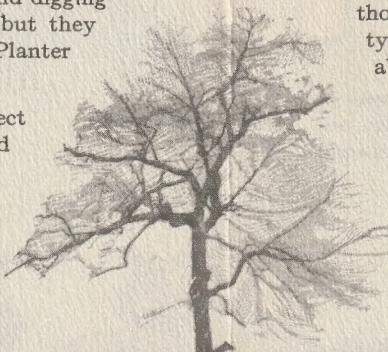
The boy or man on the rear seat makes corrections only—he costs about two dollars per day and saves twenty or more.

Any progressive grower can make the Planter about pay for itself in one season, by increased yield, even on five acres.

The Maine Experiment Station conducted in 1910 an experiment which showed 57 bushels more per acre on the plots planted with an Iron Age Planter than on those planted by one of the best of the other type of machines. Do you want to know more about it?

Truckers will find the Planter very useful throughout the season for side dressing, making up rows, furrowing, covering, planting corn, beans, and peas, and for ridging.

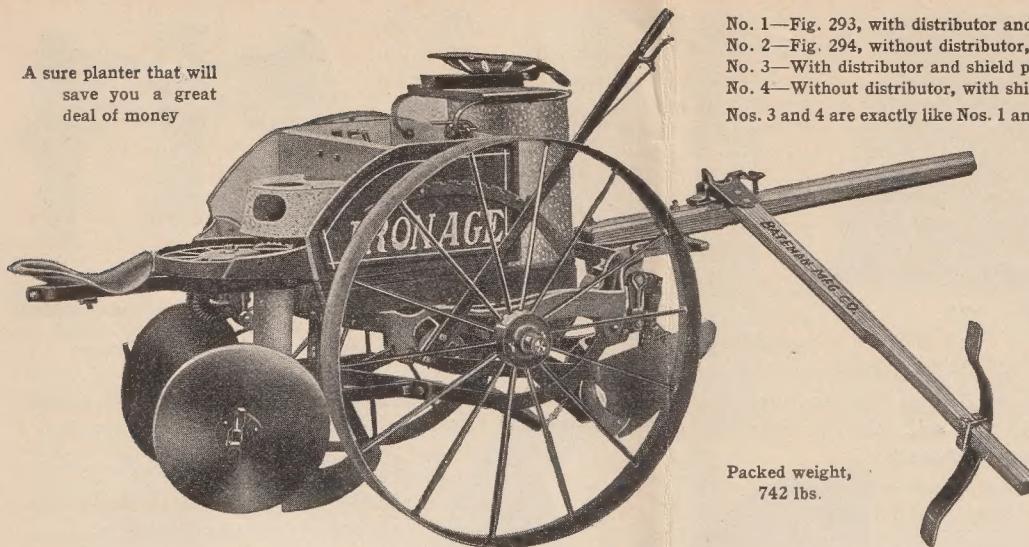
**BATEMAN M'F'G CO.,
GRENOCH, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.**



Machine planting with hand corrections.
Cut your seed uniformly and the man
on the rear seat will have little to do.

IRON AGE (Improved-Robbins) Potato Planter

A sure planter that will save you a great deal of money



A machine planter that provides a place for the boy who simply corrects doubles and misses. With the boy on the rear seat you can be absolutely sure that a seed piece is in every place and one only.

A planter that does not injure the seed, although it is all handled automatically.

A planter that places every seed piece exactly as you want it.

A planter that sows fertilizer at the same time, but none of it where it touches the seed.

Light weight, light draft, strong, compact—it is easy on the horses and will last as long as you care to have it, if properly taken care of. It has a record of many years' perfect planting—more than twenty-five thousand users are sure that they have the only perfect planter made.

Three different styles of furrow opening plows are made—you can have your choice—soil is loose on each side of the furrow, no packing. The plow usually shipped with each planter has a steel shield, as shown in the cuts on this page—it divides the soil for the plow and warns the driver, when it strikes "fast" rock, to release the lever so the plow will pass over. The shield will prevent clogging in somewhat trashy ground, but either flat or concave discs are provided for extreme cases. (Figs. 142 and 218 on page 3.) Plows can be set for depth.

No. 1—Fig. 293, with distributor and shield plow - - - \$78.00
 No. 2—Fig. 294, without distributor, with shield plow - - - 68.00
 No. 3—With distributor and shield plow - - - - - 78.00
 No. 4—Without distributor, with shield plow - - - - - 68.00
 Nos. 3 and 4 are exactly like Nos. 1 and 2, except that they are fitted to plant large cut seed, not less than four ounces.

No. 1A means equipped with opening plow, Fig. 142, page 3, at same price.

No. 1B means equipped with opening plow, Fig. 218, page 3, at same price.

Fig. 293

With fertilizer distributor
Includes whiffletrees and neckyoke

Samuel Fraser, Ass't Agronomist, State School of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., says:

"I have been using the Iron Age (Robbins) Planter for several years. I do not know of another machine I would buy. I have tried some of the other makes, but none of them will make 100 per cent. in planting, although they will all live up to their guarantee of 90 and 92 per cent. under favorable conditions—under unfavorable, they will drop to 80 per cent and I feel that this is too big a handicap to start out with. I grow about 25 acres annually of potatoes."

Furnished with or without fertilizer attachment.
(Figs. 293-294.)

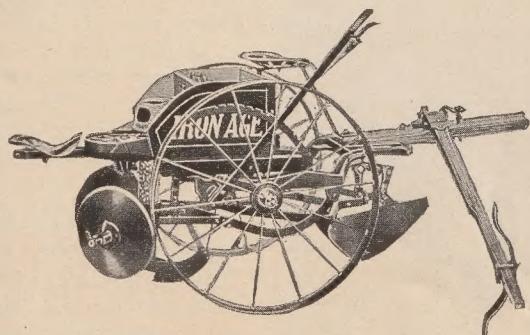


Fig. 294

Without fertilizer distributor. Includes whiffletrees and neckyoke.
Packed weight, 667 lbs.

IRON AGE Potato Planter—Continued

No injury to seed handled in this way.
All of this work is automatic

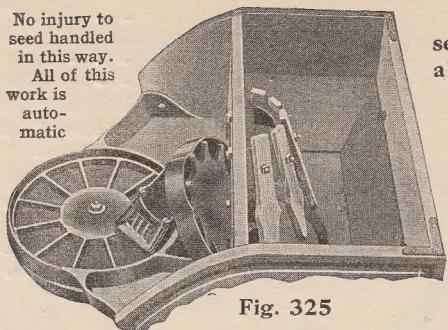


Fig. 325

through a short spout to corresponding pockets in the feed wheel, which carries each piece over the tube, where it drops to its groove in the soil. All of this work is automatic, mind you, but no pickers are used.

The boy's part is to see that there is a seed piece in each pocket of the feed wheel and one only. If the operator has uniform size seed, the boy will not have much to do, but even then he saves his wages and keep many times over. Seed is too expensive to waste—only with this planter can the grower get a perfect stand. Many men think it worth while to do this part of the work themselves.

The seed drops into a small wedge-shaped groove (Fig. 187) in the bottom of the furrow—cannot roll and is kept in a straight line. This makes it easy for cultivator and digger. Every piece is planted at an even depth, which can be regulated by raising the boot. The small shoe at the bottom of the boot makes the groove. (See Fig. 326.)

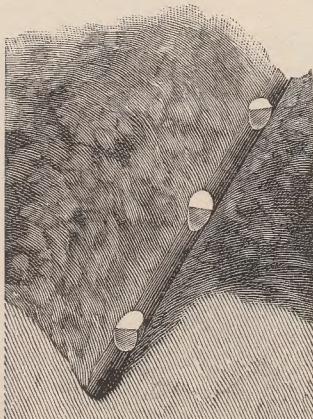


Fig. 187

Potatoes don't roll in this groove.
Straight rows, even spacing

Feeds the seed automatically and without injury, by shaking it, on a loose bottom, through the wooden fenders (Fig. 325) into the pockets of the elevator wheel and drops it

way. (See also Fig. 266, inside back cover.) Potatoes should be covered properly, or the tubers will be exposed and "greened."

For distance between seed. Each planter has six different sprockets (Fig. 330) with which to space seed 12, 14, 15½, 17, 18½ or 20 inches apart. For any

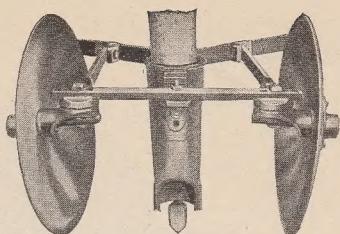


Fig. 326

Adjusts discs at any angle and width and the boot at any depth. See, also, shoe for seed groove

one of these we can substitute one that will space the seed 24 inches. Nos. 1 and 2 are set up at the factory to space 18½ inches. Nos. 3 and 4 are set up to space 17 inches.



Fig. 186

The only way you can make sure—corrects doubles and misses—earns his way 10 to 20 times.
The only hand work on the machine

lar wheels are P179 for small seed, P88 medium, and P87 large—special for very small seed, P180; for very large seed, P86.

These numbers are for machines built 1910 and since—other numbers apply for older machines.

The operator must tell by trial which wheel to use.

If feeding too fast, use a wheel with smaller sprockets, and so on.

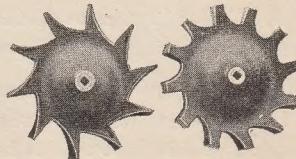


Fig. 329

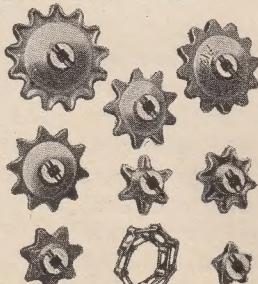


Fig. 330

IRON AGE Potato Planter—Continued

The fertilizer distributor (see Fig. 328) has been very successful. A winged scraper, placed on top of the fertilizer, drops by its own weight as the material feeds from under it. The shaft with its steel cross pins revolves the scraper and keeps an open space in the center—the fertilizer falls, light and loose, on the cone and is forced to the spreader by a feed wheel. The amount is regulated from the seat by a lever—saves waste when turning at the ends of rows.

Sows fertilizer same trip as for planting, but none of it is allowed to touch the seed. The fertilizer is spread in a 6 or 8-inch stream across the furrow just back of the plow—the seed shoe cuts a groove through this, at the same time mixing the fertilizer and soil thoroughly. The seed drops into the groove where there is no fertilizer. (See Fig. 327.)

To further regulate fertilizer, we provide three extra sprockets and extra

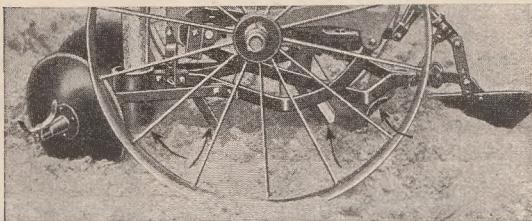


Fig. 327

From the right note opening plow, fertilizer spreader, seed shoe and potato tube. Fertilizer does not touch seed

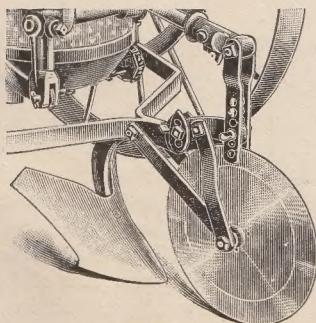


Fig. 142

Single disc plow
Price, attachment only, \$3.75

Single disc opening plow. Fig. 142. For use in extremely trashy ground and long vines—a sharp disc does better work under these conditions than the shield plow, and also gives the plow more chance to scour—this makes draft lighter. If wanted on new machine, order by adding letter "A" to the number, as No. 1A.

Double disc opening plow. Fig. 218. Where cow peas or heavy growth of other vegetable matter has



Fig.
328

Distributes all kinds of fertilizers thoroughly and without waste

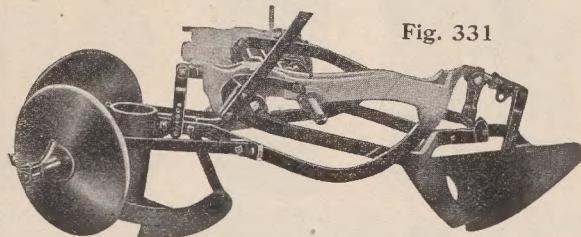
chain, shown also in Fig. 330. The smaller sprockets feed faster.

One lever, Fig. 331, operated from the seat, throws the clutch that shuts off seed and fertilizer, at the same time raising the entire gang clear of the ground. This is good when trying to avoid stone or turning at ends of rows. Note also in this cut, adjustments for working depth of potato shoe and plow. Can be set for dead furrows or "backings."

The main wheels are steel with wide, slightly concave rims—interchangeable and have removable ratchet hubs which are cheaply replaced when worn.

Other work with this planter. Make up cabbage rows with it—take off the potato tube and shoe—mark and furrow, sow the phosphate and hill—perfect work and economical. Use it as a planter for peas, beans and corn or for side dressing. See page 4 and inside back cover.

Fig. 331



One lever stops feeding of fertilizer and seed at same time, and raises gang from the ground

Attachments

been plowed under (as is common in the South), we recommend this style of opening plow and know that it will be appreciated. The planter will pass through the ground without interference in any way. If wanted with new machine order by adding letter "B" to the number, as No. 1B. Either of these plows can be furnished in place of shield plow or as attachments.

Shield opening plow. Furnished as an attachment when ordered. Fig. 331 shows it, but only parts necessary to change from Fig. 142 or Fig. 218 are sent. Price, \$3.75.

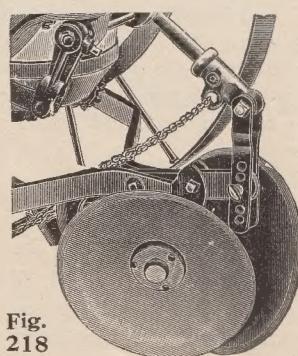


Fig.
218

Double disc opening plow
Price, attachment only, \$3.75

Attachments for **IRON AGE** Planter—Continued

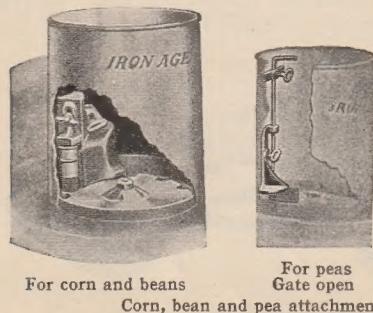
For corn, beans and peas. This attachment is used in place of the feed wheel on the planter. Sows corn, beans or peas in continuous rows, or will drop corn or beans in hills at 12, 14, 15½, 17, 18½ or 20 inches apart. By using on feed wheel shaft one of the small extra sprockets for fertilizer attachment (Fig. 330, page 2) seed can be dropped closer than 12 inches.

Truckers use it to sow succession plantings.

Dairymen use it to sow fodder corn and also use the planter without the attachment, to make up rows for root crops.

The work is entirely automatic—simply set for the right amount of seed and keep the can filled. The planter opens the furrow, spreads the fertilizer, makes the groove for the seed, sows it and covers flat or in ridges.

Fig. 267



The attachment includes (see Fig. 267) one galvanized can, frame and adjustable brush which pushes extra seed from the openings in the seed plates, an adjustable gate which regulates flow of pea seed, and set of six plates—five for corn and beans and one corrugated plate for peas.

To drop seed farther apart, use Fig. 296. They are same as the regular plates except that alternate holes are plugged and seed can be dropped at 24, 28, 31, 34, 37 or 40 inches apart. These plates will be furnished when ordered in place of five similar plates shown in Fig. 267. Or, if wanted extra, they will be charged at price noted.



Fig. 296
Double distance seed plates.
Price, per set, \$2.00

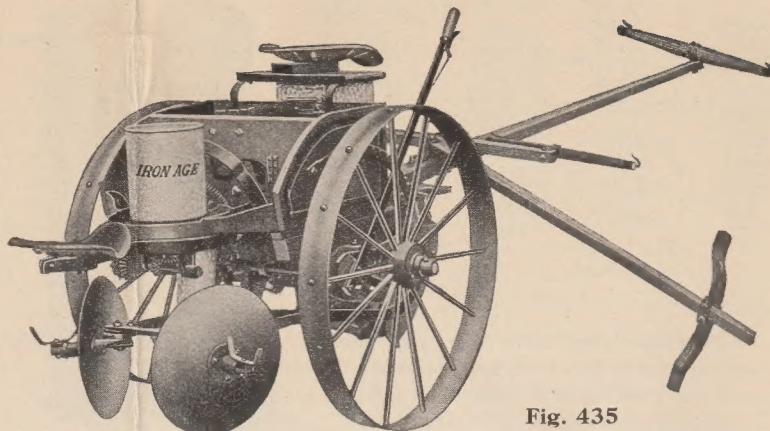


Fig. 435

No. 1 Planter, with fertilizer distributor and seed attachment. Price, \$83.00, including feed wheels, etc., for potatoes

Fertilizer attachments. See Fig. 328 on page 3. Furnished for old or new Iron Age planters. Price, complete with all necessary parts, \$12.00. If you want only the parts to change old style distributor to new force feed, order as Fig. 328C. Price, \$10.00.

To sow more fertilizer per acre than provided for in our regular equipment, order star wheel No. P145 (Fig. 357)—it increases the amount materially—it will pay your customers to have this extra wheel on hand. Will be furnished in place of P145A on new planter when so ordered.

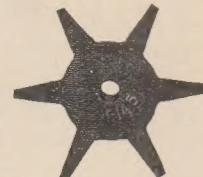


Fig. 357

Special fertilizer wheel
—increases amount
sown
Price, \$0.30

Special potato train in Colorado takes one

Racine-Sattley Co., Denver, Colo., report :

"The special potato train took one of the 4A Planters on a trip through Western Colorado, and we are pleased to advise you that the Iron Age (Robbins) Planter created much favorable comment and was finally sold at the end of their trip, being the only Planter sold during the trip. Prof. Fitch of the State Agricultural College makes the statement to us, that he examined a field last year of 30 acres, which was planted with an Iron Age (Robbins) Planter, and that as far as he could find, it sowed the seed 100% perfect. In other words, he could not, in the entire field, find a single miss, and he examined the field for this purpose."

Attachments for **IRON AGE** Planters (Continued)

For side dressing, order Fig. 265, Double Spreader. Puts quick acting fertilizers, such as nitrate of soda, where they will do the most good—on each side of the growing crop. This forces the crop to early maturity, and you can get to market when prices are high. This has become a common practice with market gardeners. The crop is more tender and has a readier sale. Our fertilizer distributor handles nitrate of soda in good shape. The holes at top of spreader will adjust it so that fertilizer will fall in the center and be divided evenly, no matter how much you sow. **For machines built previous to 1910,** order spout with spreader for which you pay Price (complete), \$1.85



Fig. 265

Solid parts show leveler
Price, attachment only, \$1.50

at the same time you are side-dressing the plants. Many growers in Maine and elsewhere find this necessary. The

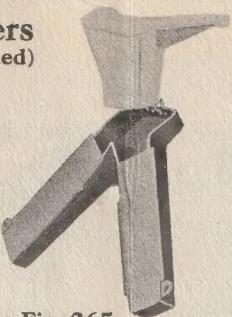


Fig. 265

Solid part shows attachment from 1910.
Price, \$1.25

For smoothing and leveling rows, you will find Fig. 295 well worth the price. It is adjustable for height.

With special ridging attachment, Fig. 266, you can ridge your potatoes

attachment can be furnished for any "Iron Age" planter. The potato tube and boot are removed when using the ridger.

About an hour and a half per acre is all that is necessary to side dress and ridge.

We will be glad to furnish copy of an interesting article on this ridging system, written by a grower who has used it many years with unvarying success. Your conditions may not demand it, but if they do this article will be valuable. Every progressive grower aims to better his productions with as little work as possible, and he does not hesitate to change his method where there is reasonable chance of improvement.

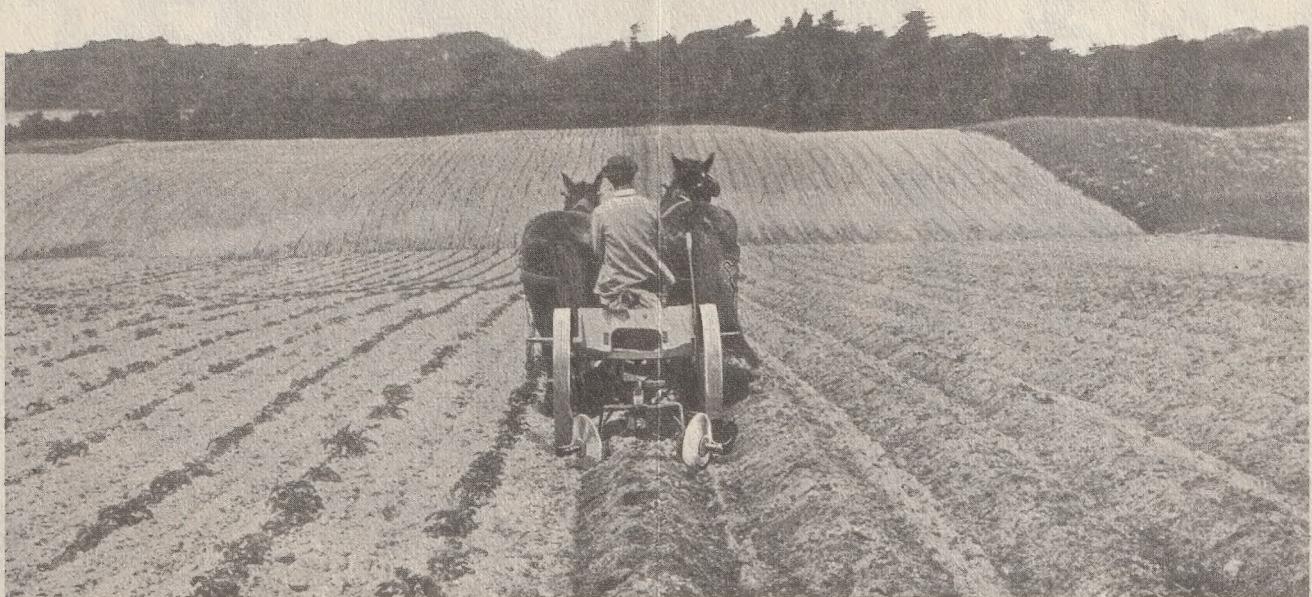
There is considerable point in this man's application of fertilizers so that there will be no loss in taking up the nitrogen.



Price, \$3.00

Fig. 266

Solid parts show special ridging attachment for working astride rows



"IRON AGE" (Improved Robbins) Planter making second application of fertilizer, covering it and ridging the potatoes at the same time

IRON AGE



SOW SEEDS WITH CORN, BEAN AND PEAS ATTACHMENT

ON THE HILLSIDE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

SMALL-DRIVEN POTATOES IN THE "GARDEN STATE"

IN OPERATION ON A POTATO FARM IN ONE OF THE HILLS, THE VALLEYS OF COLORADO

Property of Jason Kell

PLANTING IN HIGH RIDGES IN FLORIDA